Index to Aovertisements.

Page Col.	9 2 d
Ambaements	Instruction 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
 Excursions 7 56	Special Notices 3 46 Steamboars and R. R. 3 46 Steamboars and R. R. 3 23 Summer Resorts 7 23 Trachers 7 5

Snemess Notices.

LELAND'S STURTEVANT HOUSE.—RATES Re-erero. Rooms, with board, \$2.50, 83, 83.50 a day; desirable sites and sutire floors for permanent families. LELAND'S OCEAN HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, tember rates, \$21 per week for Superior Accommodation TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.
Postage free in the United States.

Postage free in the United States.

1 Year. 6 Months. 3 Month
1 Year. 6 Months. 1 No. 1 Year. 1

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY. TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1885.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Nearly 4,000 new cases of cholera in Spain. Settlement of the Afghan frontier question. George defeated Cummings in the race. ___ Meeting in Limerick to revive the Munster Bank.

DOMESTIC .- Meeting of business men in Providence to oppose tariff agitation. === Accident on Shore Railroad; an engineer killed. === Great loss caused by storms, === Three sailors drowned in the cyclone off Cape Hatteras. Science meeting at Ann Arbor continued. General Grant's family leave Mt. McGregor. Five persons burned by a natural gas explosion in Pittsburg. : Opening of the fall races at Chicago.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- "Tom" Davies, the gambler and swindler, shot dead by an intended vic-tim. — Fatal mistake of a Hoboken druggist. - Dr. Norvin Green's opinion on underground wires. = A decision against Winslow, Lanier & Co. = General Stone's report on the pedestal work. = A talk with Mayor Grace about Mr. Squire. - Metropolitans besten by Athletics. = Gold value of the legal-tender silver dollar (41212 graius) 81.13 cents. == Stocks opened weak and active, afterward were duli with improving values and closed feverish at the best

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indicate slightly cooler, fair weather. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 81°; lowest, 67°; average,

Mr. Gladstone's voice does not seem to have improved so much during his yachting trip to Norway as his friends hoped it would. He could not reply to a delegation which called on him yesterday at Wick, Scotland, and his wife said his health would not permit him to go ashore. This is not an encouraging outlook for the English Liberals who hoped the Grand Old Man would lead them to victory again

An interesting feature of the race between the Genesta and the Puritan will be the loosing of carrier pigeons from the yachts at regular intervals. A bit of manifold neatly tied to the middle tail feather of each bird will tell which hoat leads. If these sagacious little creat live up to their reputation for cleverness, and fly straight home, the great race can be watched from some quiet bulletin-board in the city almost as well as from the New-York Yacht Club's steamer.

Actually the Aldermen deserve commendation for one thing which they accomplished vesterday. That is the adoption of a resolution that no license for a place of amusement shall be granted until the Superintendent of Buildings certifies that the Buildings law has been complied with. Probably the Mayor will approve it. This strengthens the Superintendent's hands considerably, and in conjunction with the new statute should give us safe play-

Senator Call, of Florida, who is not supposed to be enamored of the present Administration, is shrewd enough, however, not to use violent language about the President in discussing the matter. But in regard to Civil Service Reform he speaks out plumply in condemnation of it. His words will send a thrill of satisfaction through the average Democratic heart. We should like to see some good New-York spoilsman bait his book with a platform resolution embodying Senator Call's views on this point, and then go a-fishing in the coming Democratic State Convention. He would get several strong nibbles at least.

The shooting affair in Reade-st. yesterday ought to rid the community of several precious scoundrels. Mr. Thomas Davies, commonly known as "Sawdust Tom," will no longer play his little confidence games on unsuspecting countrymen. He picked up Mr. James T. Holland, of Texas, for a "green one," but therein he made a fatal mistake. Holland was a knowing scoundrel, too, and shot "Sawdust Tom dead when the swindle had gone too far. "Tom's" brother also barely escaped with his life. If Holland had not been trying to buy counterfeit money when this affair occurred, a good many highly respectable people would judge him leniently for ending the confidence man's career. As it is, everybody will hope that if he is not punished for murder he will be safely disposed of for his attempts to buy counterfeit money. The questions as to his guilt in both respects, however, are somewhat complicated.

The mistake of Am Eude, the Hoboken druggist, in putting up forty gratns of morphine in the stead of forty grains of quinine seems likely to be more tragic in its consequences than any occurrence of a similar kind reported in recent years. One young woman who took part of the dose is already dead, and her sister can hardly recover. This fills the cup of sorrow presented to the Holtz family to the brim. and they probably will not have even the small gratification (if gratification it would be) of seeing the author of their sorrow punished for his criminal carelessness. He has taken poison himself, and it is believed that he will die. Am Ende had the reputation of being a most careful man, and the punishment he has inflicted on himself shows how terribly he lamented his mistake. Of course, if he gets well, the proper penalty of the law will be inflicted on him. But that will not bring his

victim to life; and it is doubtful if the effect of it would greatly reduce the chances of a similar tragedy happening some day. As a rule reputable druggtsts are exceedingly careful and physicians who are worthy of confidence send their patients to no others.

REFORM" AND ITS PRACTICAL RESULTS. Reform begins to bear fruit in the post-office at Nyack. The good citizens of that place, whether Republicans or Democrats, are lifting up their voices in complaint because the postoffice, under its new Democratic management, is dilatory and inefficient, and serves the people much less satisfactorily than under the management of the Republican who was removed. Thus the question comes home, to those Democrats of Nyack who really care something for practical efficiency in the administration, whether it is well to remove experienced and capable Republicans, who have performed their duties greatly to the satisfaction of the people, and to appoint in their stead Democrats who are conspicuously incompetent or neglectful, and who do not perform their duty satisfactorily. There seems to be no doubt about the tendency of public opinion in Nyack. But the same question presents itself in thousands of other towns.

All over the country, the President has been removing Republicans from places in the publie service. It would be within the mark to say that not one in ten thousand of the persons removed has been found inefficient or dishonest, or has been removed because of public dissatisfaction with his performance of official duties. These officials were all experienced and trained, and had under them experienced subordinates, and knew just what the public convenience required, and had studied for years to serve the public satisfactorily, so that if possible they might retain their places. In their stead have been appointed an army of men who have absolutely no experience whatever, either in the offices which they are called upon to fill, or in any other branch of public service. These men have come in because they are partisans. They represent a great party which, by the voice of nine-tenths of its members, demands that the public offices shall be given to representatives and workers of the party in power. It is in the nature of things inevitable that such men will seek to serve the party, to which they owe their office, and not the people. In any case, however excellent their motives may be, they inevitably fail to give satisfaction because they lack experience and training. They do not know what the public needs, and have never studied the requirements of the public service. With the best intentions conceivable, they must continually come short in a great majority of cases, and compare unfavorably as to efficiency in the performance of duty with the officials whom they have displaced. The question comes to the good citzens in every town where such changes have been made, whether they like the Democratic idea, "to the victors belong the spoils," and will uphold it.

THE VICISSITUDES OF TAMMANY. A colored man-and-a-brother once com plained that while he was a rich and prosperous person he was known in his village as " Squire Johnsing, that when adversity overtook him he was hailed as "Mr. " Johnsing, that as troubles thickened around him he was referred to simply as Johnsing, until finally when poverty stared him in the face he was disposed of as "old nigger" Johnsing. For a number of years Tammany Hall has

had a similar variegated experience. As the time approaches for the Democrats of New-York State to hold their annual conventions the leaders of the County Democracy take good care to call the great Tammany brave " Squire Kelly. And the rest of the regular party leaders do likewise. They not only "Squire him, but they publicly express the opinion that Tammany Hall, sir, contains the bone and sinew of the Democracy, and on election day, sir, will roll up an immense majority for the ticket. After election the party's fires of aftection for Tammany commonly are banked, not to say quenched. Kelly is only a "Mr." with regulars shake their heads and remark that they hope Tammany can be relied upon, but they are not sure. Later on, Kelly is neither "Squire" nor "Mr." at Democracy's headquarters. He is simply Kelly, and Tammany is stigmatized by Hubert O. Thompson, Dan Manning and the rest as a nuisance. Still later. Kelly, in the words of that time-honored Democratic organ, The Boston Post, is pilloried as a "bullet-headed traitor" and his followers as "slumgullions."

An important election is now approaching. A Governor and other leading State officers are to be chosen as well as a new Senate and Assembly. Accordingly Kelly is "Squire," Not a Democrat can be found from Lake Eric to Long Island to even insinuate that he is not a well-beloved, thoroughly trusted and entirely orthodox political brother. The Albany Argus refrains from speaking as it once spokebetween canvasses-of "the Tammanyism that betrayed Lucius Robinson and Winfield Scott Hancock." Here in the metropolis the report is being circulated that the County Democracy has presented the "Squire" with a sweet olive branch with the request that he will pick out a Tammanvite for Sheriff. The election takes place early in November. By Christmas or say New-Year Kelly will be a "bullet-headed traitor" again, and Tammany Hall an organization of "slumgullions," in the candid opinion of Democratic brethren. Yes, it is a changeful and deceitful world.

THE TREASURY AND SILVER CERTIFI-CATES. During the past month there has appeared evidence that the condition of the Treasury has been steadily improving, in consequence of the persistent refusal of the Secretary to issue silver certificates. His other experiments have been absurdly impotent. Thousands of circulars were sent to banks and bankers throughout the country by New-York bankers, but they have resulted in taking out of the Treasury, during the past four weeks, just \$470,246 in fractional silver. Whether the banks of New-York want more of this stuff or not, it is tolerably clear that ten-cent resumption is not the size wanted by practical men of the interior. But by cutting down the issue of silver certificates the Secretary has quickly succeeded, as THE TRIBUNE predicted he would if he persisted, in greatly increasing the proportion of gold received in the payment of duties. Last week the proportion paid at New-York in silver certificates was only 9.6 per cent, while over 54 per cent was paid in gold certificates. During the month the proportion paid in silver has been only 13.9 per cent, against 25 per cent in July, 34 per cent in June, 37.8 per cent in May,

and 41.3 per cent in April. So long as the Treasury made special effort to get more silver certificates into circulation. allowing distant bankers to save the cost of transporting their money from New-York, if they would take it in silver notes instead of gold, the amount of such notes in circulation rapidly increased, and in consequence the receipts of gold diminished. The issue of silver certificates at distant points, on deposit at New-York, was originally authorized September 1, 1880, when the amount outstanding was only \$7,619,219. The lack of gold certifi-

cates for convenient use in the payment of duties was the strong reason for this measure, which was at the time a great public accor dation. Before this order was modified, in November, 1881, about \$51,200,000 more of the silver certificates had been issued, and after it was modified only \$4,400,000 more were issued in nine months until the issue under this order was stopped, October 15, 1882. The act of July, 1882, authorizing gold certificates, removed the reason for using or desiring the use of silver certificates, and rendered their issue of no practical advantage to the country but only a source of danger to the Treasury. It was stopped as soon as the gold certificates had gone into general use, and during the next four months, November-February inclusive, the proportion of silver certificates received at New-York was only 16.5 per cent. The order was renewed, March 2, 1883, and from that time until the close of the last Administration, March 1, 1885, the additional issue of silver certificates was \$43,400,000. The payments in silver increased but little for two mouths after the renewal of the order, and averaged only 15 per cent for the first four months of 1882, but rose to 18 per cent in August, two years ago, to 32.4 per cent in August one year ago, and to 44 per cent in December, 1884. This order was a convenience to individuals, but it operated badly for the Treasury after the amount in circulation became large, and there was no justification for it in public needs after the issue of gold certificates had been authorized by Congress.

Since Mr. Manning has been Secretary, the amount of silver certificates outstanding has been reduced only about \$16,000,000. But the receipts at New-York alone show that the reduction might have been much larger or more rapid, if the Secretary had chosen to strictly enforce the law, under which he is not authorized to issue silver certificates excepting upon the actual deposit of standard silver dollars at the point of issue. Large amounts of these notes have been scattered over the country in circulation, so that it was some time before the mere limitation of their issue accomplished much. But it is row evident that the Treasury can avoid the payment of duties otherwise than in gold or its equivalent, if it chooses. The fact that it has the ability to do so is good reason for not borrowing money from the banks of New-York on fractional silver coins which have been rejected from eir-

A LITTLE MORE TRUTH.

The Evening Post, having waited forty-eight hours in order to catch its breath, publishes the bank director's letter which appeared in Saturday's TRIBUNE on the subject of Mr. Roach's failure. It admits that this letter implies that a certain director, or a whole bank, refused to discount Mr. Roach's notes after the Attorney-General's opinion was published"; but it contends that it is purely a matter of conjecture how far the action of that bank, or of other banks, contributed to the failure, and that the effect of this disclosure is effectually offset by Mr. Roach's own statement in THE TRIBUNE that his failure was caused by the free trade press and the prospect of cheap foreign-built ships. "We presume," it adds, "that Mr. Roach knows as much about the causes of his own failure as any bank director." We readily concede that he does, and take pleasure in reterring The Evening Post to the following passage in Mr. Roach's statement in our columns, which it has apparently overlooked: The Dolphin, a strong, substantial, excellent vessel, ndemped on the most puerile technicalities, an to add to this injustice, Mr. Garland has repudiated the contracts and practically said that there exists no bluding agreement between me and the Government. That capped the climax. Business stagnant, \$30,000 of weekly wages to pay, works to maintain, and contracts repudiated: Still I here up and tried to raise money of my securities and property to finish the cruisers, trusting the result to the good fatth of the people. But men who had money did not wish to lend with the the Government would reject the work. My credit, too, had been badly hurt by the wicked representations of

the newspapers. Mr. Roach, instead of upsetting the bank director's statement, confirms it in the very interview in which The Evening Post discovers the complete "offset." He says that the repudiation of the contracts by the Attorney-General "capped the climax"; still be persevered and made a desperate effort to raise money to finish the cruisers, but capitalists who had never refused his paper before "did not wish to lend with the prospect that the Government would reject the work." This is precisely in accord with the bank director's account of the failure, and since Mr. Roach knows as much about the causes of his business reverses as anybody else, The Evening Post ought now to be convinced that Senator Sherman told the truth when he said that the Government had forced him into bankruptey.

THE SCHOOL YEAR.

This is a time of year when heads of families are sorely perplexed. The children's vacation is drawing to a close and arrangements are to be made for a long season of "schooling. Where can they be educated to the best advantage? Where can the boys be brought under proper restraint, thoroughly equipped for college or prepared for the practical require ments of business life? Where can the girls receive not only a sound course of instruction, but be also taught special accomplishments that will at once promote their chances of achieving social success and possibly give them resources for supporting themselves in a workaday world? These are difficult questions for those who are responsible for the future of the young people to decide. Their perplexity is increased by the caprices and prejudices of the children themselves. The rising generation knows only too well what it wants and is overanxious to dispose of the school problem in its own way. The girls are critical and ready to condemn their teachers for being hopelessly behind the times, and are often importunate in their demands for a change of scene and a fresh start in a "finishing school." The boys like wise are willing to take matters into their own hands and too often are in hot haste to cut short their period of educational apprenticeship, confident that they already know all that is requisite for business life and that they will only waste time in continuing their studies. But with judicious parents and guardians these precipitate appeals have little weight. They have no disposition to evade the responsibility for a decision on which the success of their children in this busy world so largely depends. At the same time their minds are often swayed by conflicting orinions and they know of no more harassing period during the year than the early weeks of September when the school question has to be settled.

Advice to those who are considering this important matter must necessarily be general in character when it is offered in these columns. But there are two points on which we have no hesitation in laying great stress. In the first place, there can be no more serious mistake than that of taking children out of school prematurely. Boys ought not to be allowed to leave their studies on the strength of their assumption that higher mathematics, the classics, languages or English studies are of no practical use ito a business man. When a boy begins to ask, "What is algebra good for in the importing trade?" or "Why can't I read books of " history and popular science in the evening and

spend the day in business, getting a good start when I am young and not losing any time ?" his elders ought to remind him sternly that young people are educated for life, and not for business alone. If there be one thing that a vigorous, over-confident boy needs to be taught more than another, it is such a sense of the limitations of his own knowledge as will make him ashamed of his own assurance, tend to promote in him a feeling of genuine modesty, and inspire him with a wholesome respect for sound scholarship and good letters. No boy is prepared to leave school whose mind is swayed by the hallucination that the only thing worth thinking of in this life is business success.

The other point which we care to emphasize is of direct practical interest to those who are puzzled to know what schools to select. On the sixth page of THE TRIBUNE appear the special appeals of about two hundred schools, in town and country, and for both sexes-indeed, a larger array of school advertising than can be found in any other metropolitan newspaper. It has come to be an annual custom for nearly all the best schools to address the public in this way, and no institution of positive merit and genuine pretensions is willing to be omitted from the list. We speak advisedly in giving these schools the highest recommendation, for a few years ago a painstaking effort was made by THE TRIBUNE to survey the ground and to ascertain the real character of the institutions. With so complete a list of the best schools of all grades before their eyes, heads of families ought not to experience serious difficulty in settling the vexatious question, "What is to be done with the children ?"

The Administration's raids on the shipyards and steamship companies prove that this business of reform is an excellent thing-from the English point of view. No ratification meetings have been held in the Clyde shipyards or in Liverpool, but unquestionably the present Administration is very popular there

Prince Bismarck, having taken the free trade school at its word, gave the system a fair trial in Germany, and was not only disappointed but alarmed by the results. He became a Protectionist in 1879 and has seen no reason to regret his change of economic faith. The new system has revived manufacturing and mining industries, checked emigration, provided employment for the surplus population, and imparted a new spirit of activity to the Fatherland. He now assures Count Kalnoky that Protection is the only thing that will save German industries, and has urged him to adopt similar tariff schedules in Austria. Sturdy John Bright would describe this conviction as an infatuation based upon the barbarism of a high tariff; but Prince Bismarck is a practical statesman whose wits do not often go wool-gathering. He has tested both systems experimentally and is not disposed to import his political economy directly from Manchester.

A Fox walked into an Italian and an Austrian grapery and Felt his Mouth water as he Gazed at the Luscious Grapes blooming therein. First he made a jump for a lovely Roman Cluster, and subsequently gave a Mighty Spring for a beautiful Vienna Bunch. But all to No Purpose. He was not able to reach any of the Delicious grapes. Meral: This Fable teaches why Minister Kelley has resigned.

The Northwestern Waterways Convention will meet next Thursday in St. Paul, Minn., and its discussions will be followed with interest by business men throughout the country. The object of the convention is to suggest the best methods of improving the waterways, especially the rivers of the Northwest, and developing the already great commerce which is carried on over them. The idea of holding such a convention was at first viewed with suspicion by both New-Orleans and Chicago, The former city feared that an effort might be made to divert trade from the South by way of the Mississippl; while the latter city was apprehensive lest a blow might be aimed at the great lake commerce and the Hennepin Canal scheme the promoters of the convention earnestly disclaim any such motives, and on the contrary say that their object is to promote all the great waterways of the country. Certainly the Northwestern States would be largely benefited by the improvement of their waterways. Such improvement, in fact, is the only remedy for high freight rates by rail. The grain shippers of the Northwest are interested in the coming convention, and it is expected that they will make many suggestions which will result in cheapening transportation to the scaboard.

Colonel "Dan" Lamont must be regarded as public benefactor. His remark to a correspondent,"I don't know very much about New-York State politics; I really don't know anything about Hill's chances for a nemination for Governor," has given the politicians of both parties one of those long hearty laughs which the doctors tell us are so conhealth. The Colonel's debut as a humorist has been an immense success.

PERSONAL.

The centennial anniversary of Do Quincey's birth occurred a few days ago; but it was almost unnoticed His grave is obscure, neglected and seldom visited.

Str Julius Benedict was not exactly impecunious, after all. His will disposes of more than \$30,000, and Lady Benedict had a settlement of \$50,000. Minister Phelps will on Thursday attend the Cutlers'

Feast at Sheffield, England, and for the rest of the week the will be the guest of the Master Cutier. Senator Cooper, chalrman of the Republican State Committee, was once the champion type-setter of Phila-"When I was at Versailles." says Prince Bismarck.

"I received a letter. It consisted of four pages, in a small and close handwriting. It bothered me at the time to have to read such a long and closely packed paper. However, when I had seen the signature I set to work with some repugnance, but not without curiosity. It began with these words: 'Yes, I wanted war,' and it wassigned 'Emile Ollivior.' Ide not remember what was said in the letter; it contained nothing striking; but I recollect, word for word, my reply to it. It was this: 'Str: If I had the misfortune to have brought on my country all the evils which you have brought on yours I would pass the remainder of my lite on my knees asking pardon of God for the crime I had committed.—Bismarck." Word comes of the seath of Luigi Catalano Gonzag

Duke of Circlia. He was one of the few steadast Lib-erals of Neatottan nobility. On May 15, 1848, his palace was the mark of royal fury, and by the celebrated process of that date he was centenced to twenty-seven years' imprisonment at hard labor. He escaped, how-ever, and lived in exite until young Bomba was driven out by the Red Shirts.

It is stated in Swedish circles, says The World (London), that the visit of their Royal Highnesses to sweden is connected with the marriage between Princess Louise of Walcaand Oscar, Duke of -udermania, second son of the King of Sweden and Norway, the "Sallor Prince" of Sweden, who has just returned from a cruise round the world in the corvette Vanadis. The Prince is an officer in the navy, and about twenty-four years of age. Since returning, his Royal Highness has uffered greatly from a protracted cold and headaches suffered greatly from a protracted cold and headaches; but having consulted Dr. Meyer, of Copenhagen, this eminent physician has declared there is no cause for anxiety. Having been recommended highland air, the Prince has gone off to spend a few weeks atsong the mountains of Jemiland, and there is every hope of his being able to be present at the reception of our Royal Family in Sweden. The marriage has been received with great enthusiasm in the three Scandinavian countries, where the English and Danish Royal Families are startly respected.

Writing of Lady Brassey, an unflattering correspo ent of The Philadelphia Press says: "Of all the loud, startling, eccentric, vulgar—yes, vulgar—sestumes the fair sex of nautical instincts are privileged to don, Lady Brassey's attire was the acme-the extremity of excess. Imagine a tall and rather masculine woman, with a complexion tannel and freekled to the color of a copper stewpau. Clothe her in frock of bright red. Shoe the artistic eye by loading the dress with yellow trimthe artistic eye by loading the dress with yellow trimmings, yellow gloves, and yellow roses, and you at once diacern that Lady Brassey enjoys primary colors in rude antaxonism. In that she somewhat resembles the Baroness Burdett Coutts, whose costumes suggest a rainbow on a spree. Lady Brassey's chief garment, however, was of blue cloth, cut like an admiral's coat, but continued ulster fashion to the heels of her shoes, and liberally embroidered with gold braiding and provided with brass buttons. Such a coat has never been seen, even in a burlesque. Further to attract observation, Lady Brassey is followed by two black French poodles trimmed after the rashion of the Parislans, and a couple of scanicls bringing up the rear. Strange enough, the two little Miss Brassey's, nine and eleven

years old respectively, were dressed characterist

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 .- Assistant Sec onfined to his house by indisposition, and Mr. Coon is letting as Sectretary of the Treasury. . . . Secretary familing is expected to return to Washington on Friday, r Baturday next.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Canada has the smallpox, Spain the cholers and Germany the Caroline Islands.

many the Caroline Islands.

The brook trout of Whitney Creek are almost as regally colored as the gold fish. Their sides are barred with gold, while underneath they are of the most delicate but very richly marked blood color. They are remarkably tenacious of life. After being dressed for over ten minutes, and after being two minutes in the pan, in boiling fat, they were still vigorously protesting against death and the dishonor of cooking. The flavor of these brook frout, though very fair, was not remarkable, but as to beauty they were incomparably ahead of any fish not of the tropics I have ever seen. To take them from their crystal waters, in all their grace of life, fissh of motion and magnificence of color, and subject them to the diagrace of a frying-pan and death in pork fat, was adding deeper diagrace to the "deep damnation of their taking off."—[San Francisco Bulletin.

The Waterbury American thinks that St. Minne would be a good name for the combined cities of St. Paul and

I am very glad to meet you, Mr. Cox; With a royal shake, I greet you, Mr. Cox; Just seat yourself at ease, sir, And take some snuf and sneeze, sir; I would like to sleep and eat you, Mr. Cox.

Oh America, I love it, Mr. Cox; I am great, but not above it, Mr. Cox; I hear the climate's healthy And the country's very wealthy— Oh, that gold, I'd like some of it, Mr. Cox.

You shall take the place of Wallace, Mr. Cox; By familiar name shall call us, Mr. Cox; We will have our fun together, And we'll never mind the weather, For we'll have a hack to haul us, Mr. Cox.

Piease accept this jewel casket, Mr. Cox,
For I, Abdul Hamid, ask it, Mr. Cox;
The bill'a unpaia, I know, sir,
But the head of him I owe, sir,
Is now rolling in the backet, Mr. Cox.
—[Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch.

One of the best colored barbers in Philadelphia is said to be a colored woman who works in her husband's shop She is an octoroon, with large black eyes, and she has a pleasant smile for all her customers. She keeps her razors in the very best condition and has many regular

Wanted, a Governor for St. Helena. This appointment has been vacant for many months—since the death of Mr. Janisch—nd still remains unfilled. Surely there can be no lack of candidates and "eligibles," despite the comparative smallness of the pay, which has been fixed for years past at £900 per annum. The Colonial Office must have a lengthy list of applicants for colonial appointments and preferments, and we are therefore the more surprised at the post remaining so long vacant.—(Whitehall Review, London.

A college of music is about to be built in Paris. It will comprise a free school of music, a theatre capable of holding 2,000 persons, concert and lecture halls, a dance ing school, an exhibition of painting, sculpture and artist's club, in which cambling will be strictly prohit ted, an immense fencing hall, billiard rooms, con tory, shooting gallery, library and reading rooms, and finally a wing containing forty small suites of apartments, which will be reserved for the foreign members

HOME AGAIN.

The maiden walks the strand no more! Enjoying the ocean preeze, Where the tiny wavelets kiss the shore, And the sand is alive with fleas.

No more in a suit of blue or drab She into the water goes; She fears no more the voracious crab That sought to devour her toes. She is done for the while with seaside hops,

Those innocent dissipations; She has turned her back on sindes and fops, And given up beach firtutions.

The maiden is back from her summering
To home and its dear delights.
Back to the garden gate to swing
With her beau through the attumn nights.
—[Boston Courier. A five-year-old boy watched with interest the prepure tions for the funeral of a little girl who had fived in a the door knob and afterward saw the "carriage" in which she was taken away. The next morning he served that the white material had been taken from the door knob, and he called out " Mamma, I guess that lit

tle girl has come back. They've taken her dress in." "Are the fall styles of wall-paper in yet?" sh

"Yes'm."
That was at 10 o'clock in the morning. At 1 o'cl
the afternoon, after having 284 samples displayed l
her on the rack, she tenderly inquired:
"Have you any more!"

"No'm."
Are you sure these are the very latest fall stylest"
"Yes'm."
"Then—then I guess I'll take a roil—one for two shillings. I want to paper a trunk!"—[Detroit Free Press. Says a Democratic correspondent of The Louisville courier-Journal : " This young man, John S. Wise, who is the Republican candidate for Governor of Virginia, is about as keen and smart as they make them. I happen to know Wise well. During the last session of Congress I was thrown with him a great deal, and while I could not tolerate his politics, I could not but admire the man principles and fought for them. I think that he has political fight in him to the square inch than any man in this country, and on the floor of the House he was always aggressive and never blundered in a repartee. This is why I like Wise, for I like all men who have prin

ciples and convictions and fight for them." The total annual consumption of tea, it is now estimated, is 3,000,000,000 pounds; of coffee, 1,000,000,000 pounds; cocoa and chocolate, 1,000,000 pounds; white similar drinks are ased by less civilized nations and tribes. It is the lavorite drink of Russis, Holland and England, the last country annually importing 100,000,000 pounds, or several pounds to each man, woman and child.—(Philadelphia Ledger.

The man who sits on a dry-goods box in the village

store is well-known in Tennessee. The Nashrille Amer can does him up in rhyme as follows:

on, I'm a mitoy thinkin' man;
To do I'e little else,
But jess set on this dry.goods box,
And fumble with my belta.
For when the engine whistles,
What else for me ter do,
But pucker up my ready lips
And go to whistling too f

Yes, I'm a pow'rful thinkin' man,
As ever thought befel;
I'm always thinkin' when I'll hear
Um ring the railroad bell;
And when the engine goes "ter-heot,"
As she so often do,
I've got ter git right up and scoot,
And go ter hootin' too.

A Georgia editor and a member of the Legislature a thirsting for each other's gore and the friends of both are egging them on. The backers of the first say that their man will fight a buzz saw, while those of the other as sert that he would not he sitate to fight Goliath fair fist and skull. The Legislature will probably adjourn to see

"Philander," said a pretty girl to her bashful beau, "I wish you'd tie this ribbon at my throat, I can't see how to do it without a glass." "Of course, I'll only be too glad to," he said, and at once grappled the strings. After an unsuccessful effort of five minutes, during which he got as red as a brick house and perspired like a pitcher of icewater on a July windewsill, he stammered: "I—I—den't think I can the a respectable knot, Mise Mary." "Suppose, Philander," she whispered, with a pretty little blash, "suppose you call in a preacher to assist." Like the unveiling of a beautiful mystery the situation unfolded itself to Philander, and he focis better now.—[Detroit Commercial Advertiser.

The horse that Jesse James, the famous outlaw, rods turing his raids is new the property of one Dr. Vail, o Nashville, Tenn. He is a large, fluely built roan, with nagnificent neck and breast, clean cut limbs and flash ing eyes. Ho bears a number of deep sears made by bullets of those who attempted to capture hi rider.

rider.

A capital story has just been raked up concerning the late. Mr. Justice Maule, and those who are now agitating about onlidren and oath-taking in courts of justice should study its wiedom. At a trial over which Mr. Justice Maule presided great doubt was expressed as to whether a little girl who had been called as a witness knew about the nature of an oath. To silence controversy the judge asked the child if she knew where she would go to if she told a lie. The witness meekly replied, "No, sir." To which the judge added, "A very sensible abswer. Neither do I know where you will go to. You may swear the witness."—[Whitehall Review, London.

WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD BE HAPPY. WHY DEMOCRATS SHOULD BE HAPPY.

From The Utica Observer (Dem.)

Bayard is in New-Jersey. Manuing is still at Watch
Hill, Endicett is up in New-England, Whitney is on the
Massachusetts coast, Vilas is in Wisconsin, and Lamar
is taking his vacation in an Itinerant way. The President is in the woods, and Colonel Lamont is at his home
in Cortland, this State. But so long as First Assistant
Postmaster-General Stevenson remains at Washington
and superintends the gentle, but firm, decapitation of
fourth-class postmasters, we should be happy.

NO LONGER FOR PROTECTION. From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

Perhaps the most conspicuous feature of the new Ohio Democratic pintform is the absence of the famous Ohio tariff plank, which the country was assured represented the principles of the National Demogracy, and would so be used by the party in its campaign for the Presidency, Even the Ohio Democrate appear to have forgotice that wonderful plank now.

NEW-YORK CAN SMILE AT HER CRITICS. From The Rochaster Herald.

In how many ways New-York City demonstrates her eight to the title of the American metropolist it would be subject. There has been noticed lately a jealous disposition on the part of the press in some of the other titles, growing out of the choice of a burial place for conoral Grant, to carp it and belittle New-York's im-

THE DRAMA. "PAQUITA."

The town has been favored with a great deal of BartleyCampbell of late. It has been amased by the Parisian earthquake and his classic statuary in "Chesat Niblo's and has shivered from the pitiless severity his climate in "Siberia" in the Bowery. Last night a reveiled with him in the sensuous splendors of Mortes and Cuba. The postponement of some rival "openings" perhaps tempted Mr. Campbell to postpone the raising of his curtain, for it was half past 8 when the audience exthered in the Fourteenth Street heard the preliminary of his curtain, for it was half past 8 when the andisace gathered in the Fourteenth Street heard the preliminary words of "Paquita." The first act is chiefly blographical and therefore dull. It closes with the entry of the well into the sheepfeld, the arrival of the gorgeous Moxicas cavalier, with whom the unhappy heroine, Horizosa, proceeds to fall in love. And she sets about this sails imposed task with unbounded energy and determination. In the second act the husband of Horizosa refuses to take the life which the repentant Moxican Don Glovans freely offers in expisation of his guilt. In the third see the inevitable duel occurs in a park near Havana, all the characters having been transported to Cuba in the the inevitable duel occurs in a park near Havana, all the characters having been transported to Cubs in the twinkling of an eye. Don Jose Borosco, the Mexica, Lothario aforesaid, falls before the avenging bullet of the brother of Horiense, while at the same instant Paquita, a wild young alip of a girl transplanted from the Mexican chapparal and suns fathoms deep in leve of Horiense's husband, takes a shot at Don Jose on her own account. He sinks under the weight of both bullets, but by a most brilliant and daring surgical operation he is saved in the next act by the husband whom he has wronged. Don Jose appears no more. Horiense re-

saved in the next act by the husband whom he has saved in the next act by the husband whom he has wronged. Don Jose appears no more. Horizos repents in the last act, is effusively forgiven by her husband, and is passing away with her child in her arms when the curtain falls, while significant glances are exchanged by Paquita and the bereaved husband.

There is much that is wild, fantastic and abourd in this latest production from Mr. Campbell's restless brain, but there are some genuinely effective situations. Mr. Campbell's power of melodramatic effect has not weakened. The most distressing parts of the play are the solemn stretches of parched and arid humor. When Mr. Campbell tries to be funny the result is dolorous. But there is enough of setion and incident, of strong words and telling points in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints in the drama to enlist public attention and appoints and the drama to enlist public attention and appoints and the drama to enlist public attention and appoints are dramatic and appears and the dramatic and appears are attention and appe of action and incident, of strong words and telling points in the drama to enlist public attention and applause in generous measure, and it was heartily and enthusiastically received. The author was called twice before the curtain, and his hearers enjoyed his eloquence—he made two speeches—with unbounded gratification. He referred to his wanderings on "the road," when he said that he carried "the banner of the beautiful" into the recesses of the West and into some very queer dressing rooms. He was confident that he had "called together a company of rare excellence, and he proposed to produce a series of representations in this city which would deserve public support. He would bring out plays written by himself and other American authors, and he was in negotiation with eminent foreign dramaticts. The play might have been better set.

The play might have been better set. The se showed a lamentable crudeness of color inharmonious arrangement of lines and lugs. Some of the parts might have far better acted, though Mr. Campbell or play bills proudly claimed that this company was best in America." This must have been a ling flight of the unfettered Azteo imagin flies acting of Frederic de Belleville Miss Kate Forsythe was intelligent effective. That of Miss Mary Mills, who played Fa was singularly weak. Fortunately Paquita has it say or do. Why the play should be called "Paquita" Paquita has so insignificant a share in it, is not demay be an Azteo joke. H. M. Pitt made the part cunfortunate Lothard; who gets perforated with buillets, a sort of Mexican Sam Jones. He preacht the time. The full cast is as follows:

"STORM BEATEN."

The Grand Opera House was filled last night with an audience which perspiringly yearned after the Arctic temperature suggested by the realistic leebergs and snowy I lains presented in "Storm Beaten." Mr. Buchanan's stirring melodrama was produced there for the first time this season by Messrs. Shook & Collier. who though they have temporarily abandoned the Union Square Theatre have apparently no intention of forsak-Square Theatre have apparently no intention of forsaking theatrical fields altogether. Time has shown the sterling merits in the public estimation of this rather lucid play, if last night's applianse may be taken to mean anything. Mach no doubt, of its success is due to the caroful manner in which it is produced and the evidences of liberality in the stage setting. Many mombers of the original cast remain and all did ample justice to their parts. Edmund Collier as Christian, making an especially favorable impression.

The play will run through the week and will be succeded next Monday by the same managers' melodrama, "A Prisoner for Life," with J. B. Stuxley in the principal part.

RICHARD III.

The People's Theatre was filled beyond its seating capacity last night with an audience gathered to hear Thomas W. Keene's peculiar and unique conception of "Richard III." The actor was received with abundant applause, and his interpretation of the eemed satisfactory to the East-siders. Mr. Keene, it is safe to say, has not at all reflued his

methods or his ideas of Shakespeare's creation since the actor has presented the play in this city. Gustavus Lavick was the Lichmond, while biles Henrichts Vaders canceted the rôle of Elizabeth and Miss Lethe Allen that of Lady

SHADOWS OF A GREAT CITY.

At the Thalia Theatre the "Shadows of a Great City" entered on a two weeks run. The house was crowded and many people were obliged to stand. The "original sensational drama abounding in heart applause. Miss Annie Ward Tiffany's bouncing Biddy was the source of much merriment, white a pawnbroker, a detective, and an Irish villatu served as entrees in a varied bill of fare.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

The opening of Harrigan's Park Theatre, at Thirty-fifth-st, and Broadway, announced for last even-ing, was postponed until to-night in order to give oppor-tunity for further rehearsals and more complete prepara-tions for the production of Mr. Harrigan's play of "Old Lavender." J. M. Hill, the new manager of the Union Square Than

tre, will open that house on September 7 with a new emotional drama in four acts entitled "A Moral Crime." It is the joint production of two Chicago critics, Elwya A. Barrow and Morgan Bates. This piece had a successful run of four weeks at the Columbia Theatre, in Chicago, The furniture used in this production was praised highly by Chicago critics.

WHY "ANSELMA" WAS NOT PLAYED. AN INJUNCTION AGAINST MADAME JANISH-QUES-TIONS ABOUT AN ADAPTATION. Madame Janish was advertised in yesterday's

papers to appear at the Madison Square Theatre in "Anselma," an adaptation by Leander Richardson of a play by Sardou cutitled "Andrea." The announcement was made suddenly as the performance was originally set down for Monday next. At the box-office throughout the day enquirers were informed that no tickets for the eventual would be sold, as there were grave doubts as to whether or not the play would be produced. The names of applicants, however, were booked; if they so desired, for seats for the first performance. Later in the day a large placard was aung outside the box-office stating that owing to Mrs. Agues Ethel Tracy's elaim to the play of "Agnes" and the consequent legal proceedings the production of "Anselma" would be postponed. Meautime, Messrs. Wingate and Cullen, counsel for

Mrs. Tracy, were having a consultation with Judge J. J. Freedman, of the Supreme Court, the result of which was the issue of a temporary injunction restrain-ing Messrs. Palmer and Gardiner from the production of "Ansolma." The injunction was not granted until 5 "Anselma." The liquoction was not granted until 5 o'clock, and the papers was not served upon Mr. Gardiner, Madame Janish's manager, until shortly before 9 o'clock, by which time had that person begun the play, the first actof "Anselma" would have been nearly over. Bonds were given by the plaintiffs in the sum o \$750 and the case is set down for argument at noon tomorrow. The facts which led to these rather strange

morrow. The facts which led to these rather strange proceedings are briefly as follows:

In 1871 Miss Agues Ethel, at the time a well-known actress, engaged M. Sardou to write for her a play. According to the complaint of the plaintiff, the play was written and sold to her for the sum of \$10,000, from which \$1,000 was afterward deducted. The contract provided that Miss Ethel should have the exclusive marican rights to the play, but that M. Sardou might himself produce it in Paris three months after its first production in America. This he did, calling the play "Andreas," and subsequently publishing it on about the time protected against by Miss Ethel and acknowledged by the author to be a breach of contract. For some years Miss Ethel played "Agnes" in this courtry and collected royalties on it when it was afterward played by Messra. Shook and Palmer. Recalling on (Mrs. C. A. Stevenson) on candition that it could be protected. The complaint further alongs that "Andreas" as